

VERY O. T.



Stork—I see you've got the gout, Flamingo.
Flamingo—Wrong. Hear of centipede being caught scorching?
Stork—Yes.
Flamingo—Well, I put my foot on him and got burned.

BOY KEPT SCRATCHING.

Eczema Lasted 7 Years—Face Was All Raw—Skin Specialists Failed, But Cuticura Effected Cure.

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face. I took him to a doctor, but his face kept on getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face was raw. Then I took him to all the best specialists in skin diseases but they could not do much for him. The eczema got on his arms and legs and we could not get a night's sleep in months. I got a set of Cuticura Remedies and he felt relieved the first time I used them. I gave the Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up. He is now seven years old and I think the trouble will never return. Mrs. John G. Klumpp, 80 Niagara St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 17 and 22, 1907."

Counting a Billion.

Speaking of counting the hairs of your head—suppose you undertook to count a billion, how long do you think it would take you to do it? A billion, according to the French notation, which we follow, is a thousand millions. If you had before you a pile of silver dollars containing a million, and could count one every second, for eight hours every day, it would take you 35 days to complete the task. But suppose you undertook to count a thousand of those million-dollar piles—you would be at work eight hours a day for 35,000 days, or about 100 years.

The Coloring Matter.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's famous food expert, was talking about the adulteration of wines. "One day," he said, "I heard a wine salesman discussing a new price list with his father. The father was going to buy some wines. He turned page after page of the list, ticking off his selections with a pencil. 'Look here, son,' he said, 'how is it that your red wines are all dearer than your whites?' 'Why,' said the son indignantly, 'do you think that crimson lake costs nothing?'"

A Kansas Girl's Advice.

A Lincoln county girl writes this advice to the Kansas City Star: "Why do young men do so much loafing? Go to work. Push ahead! I am but a young girl, but I clothe myself and have money in the bank. I lay up more money every year than any young man within three miles of my home. When they get a dollar they go to a dance and go home a dollar out. I advise all girls to cut clear of loafing boys. Stand by the boy who works, and never put your arm through the handle of a jug."

A GOOD COLD.



"That seems a very bad cold you've got, my little man!"
"It's a very good cold; it's kept me away from school for two weeks now!"

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health.

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion. 'I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well. 'The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit.'"

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Graceful and Girlish Fashions in Hair Dressing

WHEN a young girl reaches that milestone in her career which is marked by the lengthening of her frocks and the turning up of her braids she is so deeply concerned about the fashion of doing her hair as any debutante is over the question of puffs or no puffs. Candidly, the subject of hairdressing means more to the girl who wears her braids up for the first time than it does to her older sister, declares a writer in the New York Herald. She has nothing to guide her in the way of former experience, and she does not always get that sympathetic help older sisters might render if they remembered how important the coiffure is to the school-girl.

Because it is an arrangement new to her and to her friends she can learn what becomes her only by trying the various styles which are approved by fashion. She must devote a good deal of study to her head and her face. She must consider carefully the poise and shape of her neck; then after she has studied herself due thought should be given to the styles of hairdressing themselves, and she must choose just that one out of the many, ranging from the jaunty to the classic, which becomes her best. And, above all, it should always be remembered that simplicity is the keynote of girlish hairdressing. Elaborate and imposing effects are not only bad taste, but they make a young girl look ridiculous instead of sweet and charming and simple.

Doing the hair up does not mean that the hair is actually arranged on the top of the head. The "up" is used comparatively in contrast to the hanging braids or curls worn by girls under 14. In a general way the young girl's coiffure is following in the lead of the one adopted by fashionable women. It suggests ever so slightly a Grecian effect by reason of its fullness at the back of the head. Whether the hair is done in one or two coils or is braided and then pinned up, prominence is given to it at a point midway between the crown of the head and the nape of the neck. This slight change distinguishes it from the low coil which was worn last season, and it also makes it more difficult to wear becomingly. A well-shaped head is required to set it off advantageously and give it a smartness that is not characterized by a lumplike arrangement at the back of the head.

A simple way to manage this style of dressing is to roll the sides of the hair back from the face, either from a middle part or straight back from the forehead, and twist it all together in a double loop, pinning the coils across the head in a horizontal line instead of having them follow a vertical axis. With a hat this dressing looks particularly well. Girls will find it a little trying at other times, however, on account of the sudden projection it makes just under the crown of the head. When this is not becoming it can be made by leaving the hair fluffy over the top of the head and with a softness again in the arrangement of the hair low in the neck.

Next to the turned-up braids, in point of simplicity and gradual change in the coiffure evolution, is the loose coil or twist which is generally described as a figure 8. The coil starts at the back of the head just below the crown after the front has been brushed back in a soft youthful pompadour, then it twists up and down, covering the head from the crown to the nape of the neck. The loops are fastened securely with shell hairpins, and a wide black ribbon bow may be tied through the center to bring the loops and ends just back of the ears. For girls who have very little hair this ribbon dressing will be found becoming and graceful.

No matter how beautiful and luxuriant the hair may be in its infancy, unless it is well cared for it soon loses its softness and beauty of tone. Mothers understand the importance of bestowing attention regularly and systematically upon their youthful daughters' heads, and they insist upon the maid following the most careful process to promote the growth and beauty of the hair. Every night, despite protests from the tired young charge, her hair is given a vigorous and freshening brushing. There are some hair experts who insist that brushing is injurious to the hair, yet nothing responds so quickly and satisfactorily to regular treatment as the hair. Fifty or 100 brisk strokes of the brush are given at night, with the result that the hair is polished and cleansed, the scalp is invigorated and the weariness is dissipated to some degree, while the hair is given a new lease of life. Again in the morning more brushing is bestowed upon it and the hair enjoys a little exercise and an air bath, that mean as much to it as such things do to the system. Much washing is injurious to the hair, and when it is brushed regularly and thoroughly the dust is removed, thus making shampooing less necessary. Once in three or four weeks is considered often enough to shampoo the head if the scalp and hair are kept fresh and clean by constant brushings.



Fewer pumps are seen. Fancy stockings are prophesied. There is a craze for a touch of color in all summer shoes. An innovation is the wearing of tan silk gloves to match the tan stockings. In millinery the two most insistent spring shades are taupe and pomegranate. One of the touches characteristic of some of the French millinery is the presence of huge loops of lawn ribbon. The latest in gloves is the long chamails with the buttoned strap across the wrist.

FOR THE CHILDREN



Suit for Boy from 4 to 5 Years.—The knickers are in dark brown velveteen, lined with satin, the blouse is in white washing silk, trimmed with frills of the same. It fastens quite up to the throat, under a wide boxplait edged with a narrow frill. The wide collar is frilled at the edge, then feather-stitched with embroidery silk. Elastic is threaded in the hem at the waist. Materials required: 1 1/4 yards velveteen and 2 1/2 yards silk.

Dress for Girl from 15 to 17 Years.—Checked material in two shades of blue is employed for this dress, the skirt is trimmed three inches from the foot with a band of blue velvet. The bodice has a round yoke and undersleeves of tuck blue silk, the material is gathered to the yoke under a plaiting of silk, and a shaped band, in which incisions are made, through which soft ribbon is threaded and tied in a bow in front. Materials required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 2 yards silk, 5 yards satin for lining.

Dress for Girl from 8 to 10 Years.—This dress is in sage green cashmere; it has a long-waisted bodice, lined with satin, the round yoke is of cream lace, the material is tucked each side the front, and stitched three parts down; four velvet-covered buttons ornament the center, the epaulettes are trimmed with velvet, they are fixed to the edge of yoke under a stitched strap of cashmere. The skirt is a circular shape, tucked at the foot, it is joined to the bodice under a folded band of velvet. Materials required: 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, 1/2 yard velvet, 1/4 yard lace, and 1 1/2 yard lining.

Latest Kansas Events.

The Name Does Not Suit.

Some of the students and members of the faculty of the Kansas Agricultural college are not satisfied with the present name of the school and they wish to change it. The Students' Herald, the paper printed by the students, has come out with the word "agricultural" omitted from the headings. The paper contained a long editorial saying that the use of the word was a mistake. It is the contention that the word "agricultural" is a misnomer when applied to the school. The Herald wishes to have the college called either the Kansas State college or the Kansas Technical school. When the school was organized it was to teach agriculture, and the government has given the college much land in Kansas on the condition that agriculture should be taught there and that it should be an agricultural college. It will be remembered that, several years ago, one of the professors who taught agricultural subjects objected to being labeled a professor of agriculture and demanded that he be called a professor of agronomy, which means the same thing but sounds better.

Honored Member of Old Guard.

On a farm six miles northwest of Eudora, amid the rolling farm lands of Douglas county and within sight of Lawrence, his first stopping place when he came to Kansas in 1855, lives Charles Longfellow, 95 years old, a cousin of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet. Charles Longfellow, one of the early free state men of Kansas to come out from New England, went through the Quattrill raid, was a member of the "home guard" during the Civil war and took part in the battle of the Blue at Westport. Incidentally he was a factor in Kansas in the early struggles for statehood. He was one of the "old guard," and few of his kind remain to tell the story.

A New Crop Killer.

That electricity has destroyed 85 per cent of the wheat crop in the territory between McCracken and Scott City, is the opinion of grain men in that section. It is stated that during the high winds that prevailed in Western Kansas the atmosphere was so charged with electricity that the wheat and other vegetation was burnt so that it was nearly destroyed. Most of it is dark and dead looking and when it is touched or crushed in the hand it crumbles like dry dirt.

The Best Broom Corn.

The best broom corn raised for whisk brooms is that which is produced in Rice and Reno counties. It is the dwarf corn and brings as high as \$125 per ton, says the Wichita Star. This is the highest price paid for whisk broom corn. It is not an uncommon thing for Sterling broom to bring twice the price offered for any other broom raised. It is said that all of the broom used for whisk brooms in the United States is raised in Kansas.

For a \$60,000 Postoffice in Newton.

The supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington has authorized a call for bids for the construction of a United States post-office building in Newton. Congress appropriated \$60,000 for a federal building in Newton more than a year ago, but plans for the building were delayed. It is expected that work on the building will begin within a few weeks.

Was An Engineer for 40 Years.

Henry Chrysler, enjoy the distinction of being a pensioned engineer on the Union Pacific railroad. To be pensioned it is necessary to be in the service 40 years. Mr. Chrysler is the third engineer to be so pensioned by the Union Pacific and as the first is dead, Mr. Chrysler is now the oldest living engineer drawing a pension from the Union Pacific.

Plowed Corn in a Dress Suit.

Historical item from the Atchison Globe: "The first dress suit that ever came to Kansas came with the 'aid' from Boston during the dry summer of 1860. Some rich man in the east contributed it, having outgrown it, and a farmer named Paswell, in Kapiama township, in this county, plowed corn in it all summer."

A Real Menace.

In researches among the social and political menaces of the hour, the Eldorado Republican has found none who more gravely excite its concern than "the sob squad of sour dough statesmen."

No Rule Applies.

Lightning may never strike twice in the same place, but the lightning rod grafter does. He is working again in the vicinity of Garnett.

Sunday Schools At Wichita.

The meeting of the state Sunday School association at Wichita was the largest the association has ever held. The registration shows that more than 3,400 visitors attended the association. Topeka was chosen as the place for the next annual convention. The Rev. W. A. Elliott of Ottawa was elected president. The other officers named are: First vice president, the Rev. J. E. McLain, Newton; second vice president, I. W. Gill, Wichita; third vice president, J. A. Werner, Alden; treasurer, R. M. White, Abilene.

Fairs and Their Dates.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1908, their dates, locations and secretaries as reported to the state board of agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural society; Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; August 25-28.

Barton County Fair association; W. P. Feder, secretary; Great Bend; September 8-11.

Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair association; Geo. M. Davis, secretary; Hiawatha.

Butler County Fair association; A. Shelden, secretary; El Dorado; August 25-28.

Butler County—Douglass Agricultural society; C. R. Alger, secretary; Douglass; September 17-19.

Clay County Fair association; Walter Puckey, secretary; Clay Center; September 1-4.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural society; Eugene Elkins, secretary; Wakefield; First week in October.

Cloud County Fair Association; W. S. James, secretary, Concordia; September 15-18.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair association; Chas. N. Converse, secretary, Burlington; September 7-11.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock association; Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield; Sept. 1-5.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair association; W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; Sept. 16-18.

Dickinson County Fair association; H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; September 22-25.

Elk County Agricultural Fair association; H. B. Terry, secretary, Grenola; September 23-25.

Finney County Agricultural society; A. H. Warner, Secretary, Garden City.

Franklin County Agricultural society; E. M. Sheldon, secretary, Ottawa; September 1-4.

Greenwood County Fair association; C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; August 18-22.

Harper County—Anthony Fair association; L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 4-7.

Harvey County Agricultural society; L. G. Harlan, secretary, Newton; September 29-October 2.

Jefferson County Fair association; Ralph Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa.

Leavenworth County Fair association; Stance Meyers, secretary, Leavenworth; September 15-19.

Linn County Fair association; O. E. Haley, secretary, Mound City; First week in September.

Marshall County Fair association; W. H. Smith, secretary, Marysville.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair association; D. H. Grant, secretary, McPherson; September 22-25.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair association; Geo. R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; September 29-October 2.

Mitchell County Agricultural association; Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; September 16-19.

Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park association; A. B. Holloway, secretary, Coffeyville; August 11-14.

Nemaha County Fair association; Joshua Mitchell, secretary, Seneca; September 9-11.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement association; A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 18-21.

Ness County Agricultural association; Thomas Rineley, secretary, Ness City.

Ness County—Utica Agricultural and Fair association; R. C. Webster, Jr., secretary, Utica.

Norton County Agricultural association; M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 25-29.

Osage County Fair association; F. E. Burke, secretary, Burlingame; September 1-4.

Rapo County—Central Kansas Fair association; A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, September 14-19.

Republic County Agricultural association; F. M. Woodward, secretary, Belleville, September 8-11.

Rice County Agricultural and Live Stock association; C. Hawkins, secretary, Sterling.

Riley County Agricultural association; W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley.

Rooks County Fair association; H. A. Butler, secretary, Stockton; September 8-11.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association; B. B. Stimmel, Jr., secretary, Salina.

Shawnee County—Kansas State Exposition company; R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 7-12.

Sheridan County Agricultural association; Frank A. McIvor, secretary, Hoxie.

Sheridan County—Selden District Fair association; Geo. W. Sloan, secretary, Selden; September 1-4.

Stafford County Fair association; D. S. Mull, secretary, St. John; August 26-28.

Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural association; W. H. Edmundson, secretary, Fredonia; August 4-7.

Norton Girl Champion Orator.

The state oratorical contest of the county high schools was held at Chapman, a large crowd filling the auditorium of the county high school. Six counties had contestants, these having been selected in preliminary contests: Dickinson, Montgomery, Atchison, Cherokee, Sheridan and Norton. The winner was Miss Vera Saucette of Norton, who had for her subject "Shakespeare the Preacher," and second place went to Dickinson county represented by Herbert Rohrer with the subject, "The Modern Knight."



This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Allike.

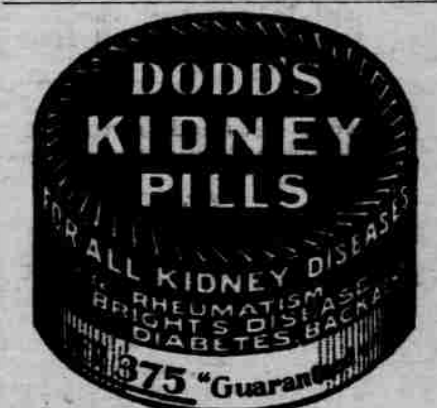
Working for a living is like Shakespeare's plays—always praised, but avoided as much as possible.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Those who await no gifts from chance have conquered fate.—Richter.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW? If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

To see what is right and not do it is want of courage.—Morris.



Send dealer's name and top from pound carton of "20-Mule-Team" Borax, and 4 cents in stamps and we will mail illustrated booklet, giving many uses for "Borax in the Home, Farm and Dairy," also this lace design. 15 by 16 inches, on cloth ready for working. FREE. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago.



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Alabastine The Sanitary Wall Coating comes in 16 beautiful tints and white that combine into an endless variety of soft, velvety Alabastine shades which will make any home brighter and more sanitary.

Sample tint cards free at dealers. Write us for free color plans for decorating your home.

Sold by Paint, Drug, Hardware and General Stores in care of, 50c the package for white and 50c the package for tint. See that the name "Alabastine" is on each package before it is opened either by yourself or the workmen.

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